

CANADA

IN A NUTSHELL



Good Crops
Healthy Climate
Light Taxes
Free Schools



CAN
WEST



Issued by the Authority of the Minister of the Interior
from the Office of the
Commissioner for Emigration for CANADA,
M⁵ W^{TR} PRESTON 11-14 CHARING CROSS

CANADA WANTS WORKERS.

Classes who should Emigrate.

Firstly.—Farmers or persons with experience on farms.

Secondly.—Men who have been accustomed to hard work and who have pluck and an ambition to succeed.

Thirdly.—Persons without experience in agricultural pursuits, but who are determined to devote themselves to that occupation, and who are willing to accept employment for the purpose of acquiring the necessary knowledge regarding methods of work in Canada.

With regard to these classes, it is safe to say that thousands, not only from the British Isles, but from other portions of the world, have succeeded in establishing themselves in comfortable homes, free from anxiety as to their future prospects, and who have, by due diligence and care, succeeded in gaining a competency.

Greater opportunities for ambitious men never were offered by any agricultural country in the world than those to be had in this fertile and productive country.

Further information can be procured free, and also other official publications issued by the Government of Canada, dealing with the development and resources of the Dominion, by applying to any of the Canadian agents whose names appear on the last page of this pamphlet, and also the local booking agents.

W. T. R. PRESTON,

Commissioner of Emigration,
11-13, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Read with Special Care.

Transportation to Canada.

There are no assisted passages to Canada.

Good wages and Desirable Homes.

Agricultural labourers, both experienced and inexperienced, and domestic servants are in active demand in all the provinces, and are confidently promised good wages and desirable homes immediately on arrival, with the active assistance of Government officials.

Where to get advice.

Intending emigrants are advised to be guided entirely by Canadian Government officials, and reputable booking agents in Great Britain. No fees whatever are charged for any services rendered by these officials.

Special warning.

Enquirers are warned against making arrangements with persons conducting Emigration Agencies where either a premium is asked or any amount exceeding the regular transportation charges to the point of destination, in consideration of finding positions for emigrants on their arrival in Canada.

Unauthorized Emigration Propaganda.

The Dominion Government has not authorised, sanctioned or in any way given its approval to Employment Bureaus or Emigration Associations or Societies carrying on a propaganda with a view of inducing skilled artisans or mechanics to emigrate to Canada.

Information about Canada in a Nutshell.

What Canada offers.

160 acres of free grant fertile prairie land.

These included in this offer.

Every head of a family, and every son of a settler immediately on reaching 18 years of age.

Where these lands are located.

This homestead area is situated west of Lake Superior and east of the Rocky Mountains in that vast region known as Western Canada.

The nature of the soil.

The land is prairie, the soil being of the best alluvial black loam, sufficiently rolling to ensure good drainage.

Why Government land is given away.

The Canadian Government is giving these free grant homesteads with a view of inducing the emigrating population of the world to settle in that country.

The future of Canada depends upon its population.

The Canadian Government realises that Canada will be one of the greatest countries in the world when these vast fertile regions are brought under cultivation. The Canadian Government believes that an addition to the agricultural population of the country and the opening up of these new lands will ensure prosperity in every phase of life in the Dominion.

Religious freedom.

There is no State Church in Canada. All religious denominations are on an equality, and complete religious liberty prevails.

Educational facilities.

The public school system is the most perfect in the world. Schools are opened in all organised districts, and in the new or sparsely settled portions of the new country the provincial and district governments contribute largely to the support of the public schools.

Reasonable settlement conditions.

The departmental conditions under which 160 acres of free land may be secured are governed by Parliamentary Legislation, and require residence on the land for six months of each



Elbow River, Calgary, Alberta

of the first three years, and the cultivation of at least 10 acres.

The only financial consideration.

The only other consideration is an entry fee of £2 1s. 4d. to cover the cost of registering the title.

How additional land can be purchased.

Settlers can only obtain 100 acres free, but additional land may be purchased from railway companies or private corporations.

Value of purchased lands.

The price of purchased lands varies from 12s. to 40s. per acre, payable on easy terms, payments extending over ten years.

Selection of land and residence.

Settlers are allowed six months from the date of entry within which to perfect their entry by taking up their residence on the land.

Entry for land may be made by friends.

Any individual may take up a quarter-section for himself and for his friends, provided he has the proper authorisation from each, and they are prepared to commence their residence on the land within six months from the time of making applications for the homesteads. The entry fee of £2 1s. 4d. is charged in each case.

How sons may live at home while performing settlement duties.

If a man has two or more sons they are each entitled to a free grant of 100 acres, and are permitted to reside with their father if he lives in the district, provided they perform the duties of cultivation on their own lands.

The provision for women homesteading.

A woman can take up a homestead if she is a widow at the head of a family.

A ready market for farm produce.

Settlers have no trouble in disposing of their produce. There are markets close at hand, with an unlimited demand for grains and other farm produce.

A stock-raising paradise.

The country has no equal for stock-raising. The climate in many parts is such that cattle are never housed throughout

the winter, and so nutritious are the wild grasses that stock is placed upon the market without having been fed on an ounce of grain.

Ready cash for cattle.

The meats are bought on the hoof at the home of the farmer or rancher for export, the price for steers averaging from £8 to £10.

Free temporary lodging accommodation.

While a man is selecting his homestead his family can, if he so desires, obtain free temporary accommodation at the Immigration Halls, maintained at the chief points by the Government, those taking advantage of this accommodation supplying their own provisions.

Labour demand in Western Canada.

There are good opportunities for a man to secure employment, a large percentage of the new settlers, and those already in the country, have so much land under cultivation that they must obtain help and pay good wages. During the past two seasons 25,000 farm labourers have been brought in each year from the eastern provinces to assist in harvesting the large crops.

The capital necessary for starting.

The amount of capital necessary to start a free grant farm will depend a great deal on circumstances. A number of prosperous farmers have made a start with merely enough to pay their homestead entry fee, securing employment at seeding and harvest time, and during the other months of the year performing the necessary work on their own land. It may be safely said, however, that if a man arrives in the country with a hundred pounds he is in a fair position to make a start on free grant land on a small scale.

Encouragement given to raising cattle.

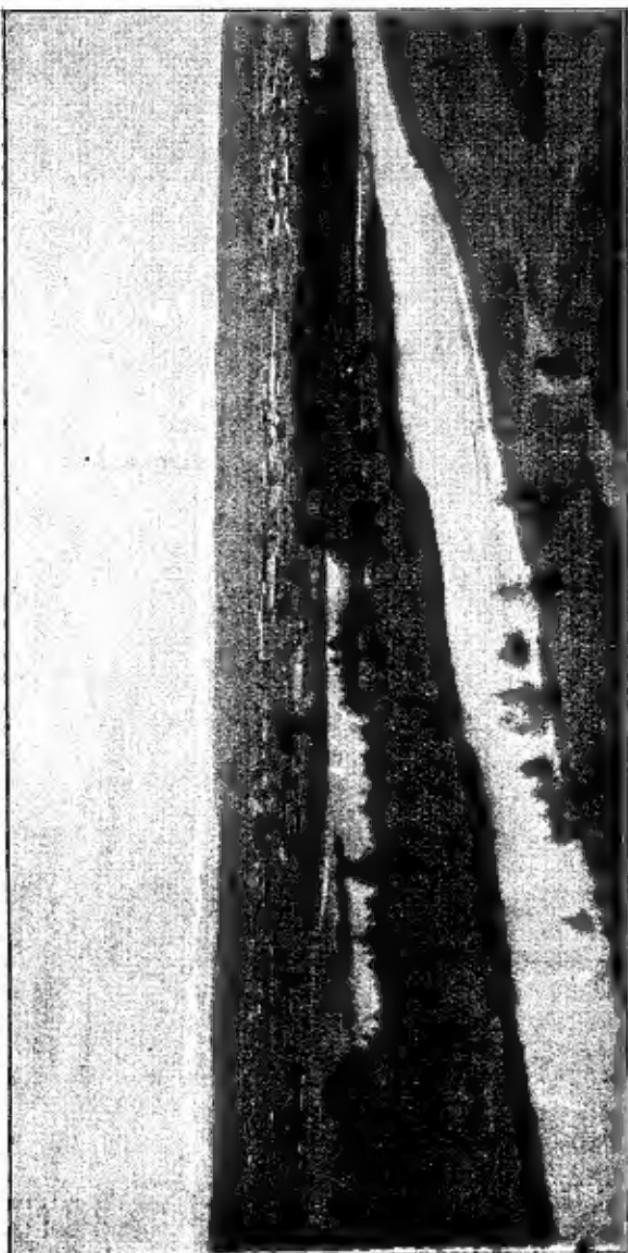
If a man turns his attention to cattle-raising the condition requiring the cultivation of a certain acreage is waived, but he is required to keep at least 20 head of cattle.

When spring work commences.

As a rule seeding commences from the 1st to the 15th of April.

Rapid growth.

The wheat takes about ninety days to mature. This short time is accounted for by the fact that during the maturing season about two hours longer sunshine is experienced than in any other wheat growing country in the world.



Don River, Gauley.

No wheat crop the first year.

It is not regarded as satisfactory, however, to raise a crop on first breaking of the land, although garden vegetables and probably a crop of flax may be raised the first year.

Western Canada as a health resort.

There is no healthier country than Canada, invalids being frequently sent there for the sake of the dry and bracing air.

Experience in Summer.

The summer days are warm and the nights cool. The coolness of the prairie night after the hot summer day causes heavy dews; these, to a certain extent, protect the grain from the effects of drought even in the driest seasons.

The Canadian Winter.

The winter starts about the middle of November, and breaks almost into summer during the month of March. There are occasional abnormal spells of cold weather, seldom continuing, however, for more than three days. The winter days, as a rule, are bright, and the air most exhilarating.

How to reach Canada.

The best way for intending settlers to reach Canada is to book their passage by one of the Steamship Companies sailing direct to Canada from Liverpool, full particulars of which may be secured from the authorised agents of these companies, or from the Canadian Government Offices.

Emigrants met on arrival by Government Officials.

On arrival at Canadian ports settlers are met by the Government officials, who render all possible assistance in transferring from the steamer to the train.

Kindly assistance from Departmental Officers.

On reaching the ultimate destination settlers are again met by officers who are in a position to offer employment with well-established farmers, or to advise settlers as to the best locality in which to take up land, if they so desire.

Wages of experienced agriculturists.

Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive about £4 per month, with board and lodging.

Opportunities for the inexperienced.

Young men who desire to obtain a practical knowledge of Canadian farming, and others unacquainted with farm work can obtain positions at wages from 30s. to £2 per month, including board and lodging.

Wages for everyone.

The wages are altogether dependent upon experience and qualifications, and no one is expected to work for nothing.

Warning to Intending Emigrants.

No fees whatever should be paid to booking agents or others for providing settlers with employment in Canada.

Canadians as Land Owners.

In Canada eighty-seven per cent. of the farmers own their own holdings, and any capable farm labourer if he exerts himself for a few years may become a land owner.

The extent of the farming country.

The agricultural belt forms a tract about 2,500 miles long and several hundred miles wide.

The variety of farm products.

Besides wheat, there are oats, barley, peas, beans, corn (maize), buck-wheat, rye, potatoes, and other root crops, hay and hops.

Canadian Fruits.

In Central and Eastern Canada, and in portions of the West, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries are grown in the open air.

The cost of growing wheat.

To grow a bushel of wheat costs the Western farmer about 1s. 6d. At the present price a profit is secured of 1s. 7½d. per bushel.

Chances for Employment.

An unlimited demand exists for farm labour and domestic servants in all the Eastern Provinces, as well as throughout Western Canada.

Public Revenue.

The Public Revenue increased from \$37,000,000 (£7,602,741) in 1897 to \$66,000,000 (£13,561,046) in 1903.

Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure.

In six years the Public Finances showed a surplus of \$41,900,000 (£8,443,152).

Immigration Arrivals.

The arrival of immigrants increased from 16,835 in 1896 to 134,370 in 1903.

Decrease in Public Debt.

Owing to the wonderful development and marvellous prosperity experienced in Canada during the last few years

there has been an actual decrease in the Public Debt notwithstanding the fact that enormous sums of money have been expended on permanent public improvements.



Their New Home.

Settlers Return.

During the seven years just concluded the aggregate of surplus revenue over expenditure in connection with the Federal Government amounts to the enormous sum of \$56,000,000, or £11,817,800 sterling.

Increase in Banking Accommodation.

This is due to the development in Western Canada, and the consequent demand for banking facilities. The agencies of chartered and private banks have increased from 70 in 1892 to 214 at the present time.

Increase in Trade.

In 1893 the total foreign trade (imports and exports) amounted to \$24,000,000 (£4,876,710), and in 1903 to \$462,000,000 (£53,4217), an increase which has scarcely been paralleled in the history of any country in the world.

How Friends may settle together.

If a number of settlers, embracing at least twenty families, wish to take up free grant land and to settle together in a hamlet or village for greater convenience in the establishment of schools and church and other social and religious provisions, a lease for the varying of the homestead regulations requiring residence on each quarter section is provided, each settler to undertake to perform the required amount of work on his individual quarter section.

Box 188 Post Office,

Saskatoon

Sask. & W. T.

Mr. Chubb, Feb 22nd 1904

Dear Sir:

Hearing of your intended trip as Delegate to the old country, I herewith give you my opinion of the country surrounding here, for the benefit of any intending emigrants.

I arrived here last spring

I have driven round the district from 50 to 100 miles out I must say that the land on the whole is excellent, the summer was very good, (people here said it was a wet time) & the winter of course is cold but still we have no rain & then also the bulk of the days are so bright & clear so that you never feel dull & depressed.

The land here abouts, from what I have seen myself, yester

splendid crops & a farmer from the old country with £200 to £400 would be certain to make an independency in from 15 to 20 years. with not half the risk & labour as at home in England.

It is the same here of course as at home he will have to work but then he gets a good return for his labour.

Trusting you will have good weather out & home

Yours very truly

Joseph Jackson
I brought out wife & four girls
the eldest twelve years

Free Homestead Lands.

Western Canada is surveyed into townships of six square miles each, containing 36 square miles or sections of 640 acres.

Each square mile is divided into four quarter-sections of 160 acres each.

In every township two sections are reserved for school purposes, two sections belong to the Hudson Bay Company, and in many parts of the country Railway Companies own the alternate sections.

The even-numbered sections are Free Homesteads, and the odd-numbered sections are Railway lands, with the exception of the School and Hudson Bay lands referred to in the preceding paragraph.

A settler desiring a Free Homestead of 160 acres will therefore apply for one-quarter of the squares numbered 2, 4, 6, 10, &c.

The following plan will give a clear idea of the method adopted in the survey of Western Canada.

Township Plan.

■

Sec. No.	6	5	4	3	2	1	6	Sec. No.
36	31	33	32	34	35	36	31	
23	50	School 29	28	27	26	25	20	
24	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	
13	18	17	16	15	14	16	18	
12	7	8	9	10	School 11	12	7	
1	6	5	4	3	2	1	6	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	31	

■

Between the heavy lines is the plan of one township. Outside the heavy lines are the numbers of the lots of the contiguous townships. All the lines running north and south are road allowances. All the lines running east and west, except the dotted lines, are road allowances.

This map shows the area of fertile prairie land in Western Canada, the acreage already granted to settlers, land companies and railways.

Free
Grant
■
■■■
Acres
to
every
■■■■■
over
18
years of
age,
including
Sons
of
Settlers.



In Addition to Free Land Canadas Offers

1. A healthy climate.
2. A country where law and order are most strictly observed and enforced.
3. A system of education and educational institutions equal to those of any other country.
4. Churches of various denominations, which are established even in new districts as rapidly as the country is settled upon.
5. Excellent transportation facilities for marketing the products of the farm.

western Canada available for profitable settlement, in comparison with
railways



Free
Grant
of
160
Acres
to
Families,
if
Widows,
and
also
to
Sons
over
18
years
of age.

and Canada Offers to Settlers

6. Local markets with good prices for products for which there is always a demand.
7. The fullest recognition of civil and religious liberty.

There is also the fact which must appeal to settlers from the United Kingdom, that Canada is British territory, and that those who make their homes in the Dominion maintain their birth-right, their allegiance, and their flag, remaining British subjects in every sense of the term.

Setting up the West.

The Canadian Minister of Finance the Hon. Mr. Pender, in the course of the delivery of his budget speech to the House of Commons, Ottawa, on 11th July stated:

While the condition of the country generally has been good, attention had reason to be particularly given to the sparsely populated districts, but now come to the great North West. While all portions of the Dominion have equal demands upon the Government, and all portions were treated according to the Government and from Parliament there has been of consideration, all portions have not equal importance to refer to the immigrants who are settling the West. The efforts of the Minister of the Interior and his Department were chiefly turned to the important duty of fitting up the vacant lands of the North West. Mr. Pender considered his condition were able to appreciate the vast extent of these territories still virgin and quoted the estimates of Dr. Borden, director of Dominion experimental farms, who placed the area of land negotiable for cultivation in Manitoba at twenty seven million acres, Assinabka fifty million, Saskatchewan fifty two millions, and Alberta forty two millions, or a total of one hundred and seventy five million acres and prophesied that each one fourth of that area under wheat crop annually and the average production equal to that of Manitoba for the past ten years, the total crop would be over 300 million bushels sufficient to meet home demands of thirty millions in Canada, and also the requirements of Great Britain three times over. The wheat imported largely by the Minister of the Interior for the purpose of advertising Canada is not bearing a full load for the Dominion as shown by the returns of immigrants for the past eight years which were as follows: 1890 calendar year, 14,620 1891 21,014 1892 31,920 1893 44,616 1894 first six months 22,296 1895 (first year) 48,348 1896 third year, 81,375 1897 third year, 128,214 1898 calendar year, 124,370 Mr. Pender also prophesied that during the present year immigration continued active and anticipated that at the end of the year a gratifying story would be told. The growth of the agricultural entries from 1,967 in 1890 to 30,000 in 1898 was quoted as additional proof that the West is being rapidly peopled.

THE climate of Western Canada is such that even a great variety of vegetables are grown in the open than can be produced under the same conditions and in kind of culture in England. For instance, the largest pumpkins, marrow, squash, melons, etc. that are known are grown and ripened in the open ground. Every kind of vegetable, such as asparagus, artichokes, beets, beans, carrots, cauliflowers,



Photo by W. H. D. of a garden at Victoria, B.C.

cabbages, celery, carrots, peas and turnips ripen in profusion.

It is not at all uncommon to see cabbages of the following weights: cabbages, 30 lbs.; carrots, 10 lbs.; squash, 160 lbs.; turnips, 23 lbs.; onions, 20 lbs.; potatoes, 1 lbs.

In addition, the cultivation of all varieties of small fruits is extremely profitable.

Saskatoon
Feb 21/04

I came out here from Wigan England last July with the intention of becoming a sister if the prospects of the country, & climate suited me. My first impression of the Prairie was not very good but after a few weeks residence here those impressions gradually left me & now I may say that I quite like the country & would not care to go back again. Some of the English people have the idea that the winters are too severe. I myself was rather anxious

but I was ^{not} agreeably surprised to find it so bad as I anticipated. The dryness of the atmosphere enables one to endure much more cold than we could in England with the damp atmosphere. I think it is much more healthy here the air is so bracing & we get as many bright sunny days. Tanning is the chief industry here, & from what I can gather from the older settlers is very good, of course they have good & bad seasons. Cattle seem to thrive very well out on the Prairie & altogether I think that people who are not satisfied in England would do well

to come & try their luck
if they are willing to work hard
& put up with a little inconvenience
at first while they build up
a home for themselves

Frank Wilson



Picking Mushrooms in Canada

The All-British Colony in Saskatchewan.

So many letters of enquiry have been sent to the British Colony, asking for definite particulars as to the success of the party which left England in March, 1903, that it was found impossible to answer these individually, and therefore a representative meeting of 20 of the leading colonists was held for the purpose of drawing up a brief statement of facts giving the opinion of the men who are making their permanent homes in the Colony.

The full text of the statement may be secured on application to the Canadian Office in Great Britain, but the main points are given below.

Of the future of Britania there can be no question. There is a fine belt of land, and still room for hundreds of settlers.

The Colony is daily assuming a more habitable appearance, houses, barns, haystacks, ploughed land and roads appearing in every direction.

Of the thousand people now on the land, 890 are there to stay, and they are all full of hope for the future.

Already the Colony has two large general stores, also a harness shop, two butchers, blacksmiths, carpenters, three restaurants, and a livery stable, a farm implement agency, about 70 houses of various kinds are already completed or in course of construction. There is a fine immigration hall for the accommodation of incoming settlers, a permanent land office has been opened, a postal and telegraph service established. There is a resident doctor, a drug store and a hospital to look after the health of the community.

Lloydminster, the headquarters of the Colony, has been incorporated as a village, and is rapidly becoming a well-known and important centre.

Literary and musical societies have been formed in more than one centre, and a Little Association, with nearly 300 members, has its headquarters at Lloydminster.

Already three churches are in course of construction, and arrangements for others are being made. For the present these buildings will also be used for educational purposes until public schools are erected under the terms of the Public School Act.

Railway communication is shortly expected; there are two trunk lines projecting through the Colony, one of which should reach Lloydminster by November.

As to the climate. Nothing has more pleasantly surprised the people than the weather, especially the winter of bright, clear, invigorating sunshine.

The soil is a rich loam, with a clay sub-soil that will grow anything suitable to the climate. The land is emphatically suitable for mixed farming.

There are many openings in the district for men who do not wish to farm, such as retired officers, civil servants, and others, but who desire to use their pensions to advantage.

Signed on behalf of the Public Meeting.

George Edward Lloyd Esq.

Captain to the Colony

R. H. Blackburn J.P.

J. P., Overseer and Churchwarden.

W. W. Lucas M.D. J.P.

Nathaniel Jones

Churchwarden 15 years. With Milner's Safe Co., Ltd., Manchester (12) as Manager.

Crawford A. J. Bowen

Captain of Britannia Rifle Association, late Lieutenant 2nd V B, Durham, Lt. Garrison Co. Durham, Eng.

William Russell

Lieutenant of Britannia Rifle Association, formerly of Netherton Manor, Newton Abbot, Devon, Churchwarden, Overseer and Guardian of Newton Abbot.

H. B. Hall

Lieutenant of Britannia Rifle Association,
graduate of Ontario Agricultural College

G. H. Lang

Livery Stable Keeper formerly of London, Eng

A. J. Blackwell

Formerly manager Manor Farm, Wood Walton,
N Peterboro

E. B. Bunting

Farmer, Lloydminster

A. C. Fisher

Formerly of Somerset, Eng

Stafford Pontee

Secretary of Britannia Rifle Association, late of
Basingstoke Hampshire and Registrar Anglo-
Egyptian Bank, Ltd., London

W. Williamson

Formerly of Ely, Cambr

H. Johnson

Butcher, formerly of Plaxtol, Kent

Mr Chubb.

See

Saskatoon

Saskatchewan

H.W.Y Canada,

Feb 22nd 1909

I understand you are going to England shortly & I should like to give you my candid opinion of this country, I arrived with Barrs party on April last with my wife & family, & so far, we have only one thing to regret, & that is, that we did not come years ago, The climate here is grand, the summer is beautifully, with very little rain, the winter did not

commence until the middle
of November, & as not broken
up till Feb, but we never have a
day, that we do not have
bright sunshine, it is as far
48 below zero but we do not
feel the cold the same as we
do, in England, as the
atmosphere is so dry.

I should advise any young
man, who have Health &
strength & energy, & willing to
work to come out here,
especially farm labourers, or any
outdoor labourers, carpenters or
blacksmiths, as there is plenty
of work & good wages.
There is also a great demand
for female labour.

but above all there is
great facilities for Farmers
with little Capital, as there
is plenty of good land to
be given away.

In conclusion if there is any
thing I have not stated I shall
be only too pleased to answer
any questions that anyone may
like to ask by writing to
the above address.

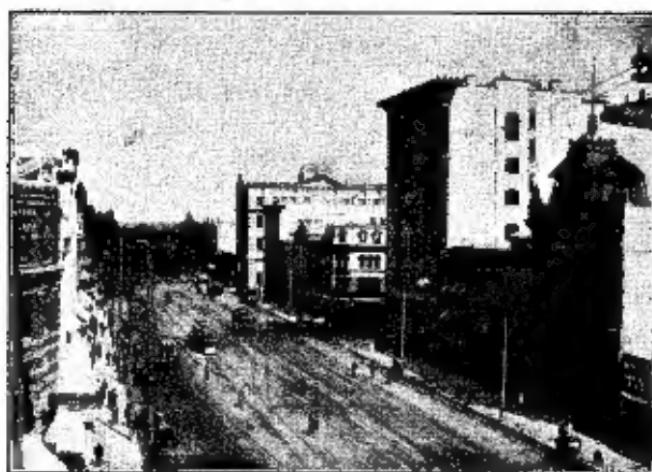
James Worthington
Post Office,
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
H.W. Canada



Sheep in Western Canada.



A Home in Western Canada.



Main Street, Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG,

Canada's Most Progressive City.

1880	A City of Tents	Population	6,178
1890	Growing Time	"	25,000
1904	The Third City of the Dominion..	"	80,000

Bank Clearings.

1894	..	..	£10,000,000
1904	..	..	£30,000,000

The Greatest Grain Market of the British Empire.

Grain Marketed 1903 .. 56,117,200 Bushels.

Total Assessment.

1870	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1890	..	..	..	..	£4,528,100
1903	..	..	..	..	£9,050,480

Value of Buildings.

1870	..	..	..	..	(Tents)
1890	..	..	..	..	£1,444,762
1903	..	..	..	..	£4,000,000

Hampshire Settlers in Canada.

An Ottawa correspondent, writing to a Hampshire newspaper in January, 1904, said: "You may be interested in my setting before the British public the record of a family recently arrived in this country from Hampshire.

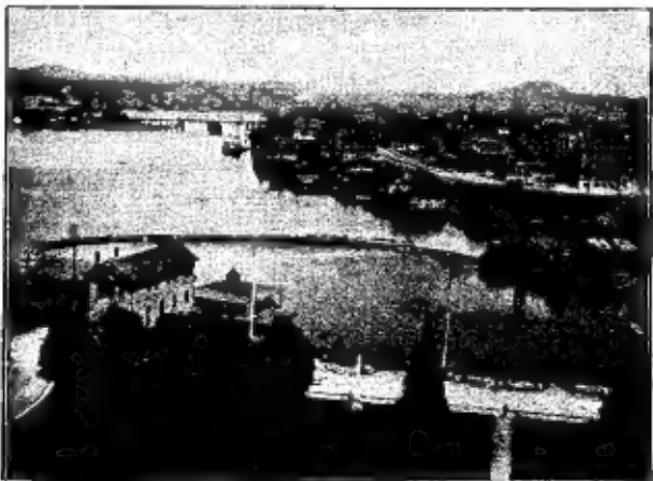
"The father (52) is earning 7/- a day clearing snow and ice in the city streets, with a promise of £6 a month, board and lodgings, from March 1st as a farm labourer.

"The mother (58), is earning 4/- a day and her board as occasional charwoman. Eldest daughter (28) is cook, at £3 10s. a month. Next daughter (25) is a nurse at £2 10s.

"Third daughter (22), parlour-maid at £2 10s. Third (17) is getting £1 10s. a month, to be increased to £3 when spring work begins on the farm he is at.

"Thus," comments the correspondent, "the income of this family, hard pressed and not able to save a shilling in the old country, is now, all told, over £20 a month in cash, to say nothing of being fed and lodged by their employers.

"They only reached Canada in November, and I can vouch for the truth of the statement, as two of the family are in my own employ."



Harbour, St. John.

Government Officers in Great Britain.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION FOR CANADA, MR. W. T. R.
PRESTON, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

MR. A. F. JURY, Old Castle Buildings, Preesons' Row, Liverpool.

MR. G. H. MITCHELL, 43, Cannon Street, Birmingham.

MR. J. BRUCE WALKER, 52, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

MR. JOHN WEBSTER, 14, Westminster Street, Dublin.

MR. E. O'KELLY, 13, Queen's Square, Belfast.

MR. H. M. MURRAY, Western Mail
Buildings, Cardiff.

Shipping—Western Canada.



Settler's First Home.



Free pamphlets and information
may be obtained on application
to the above Government Officers (and at Local Book-
ing Offices) who will also issue letters of introduction
to the Government Agents in Canada.

After a few Years.